United States.

plause, that he personally should support the

candidates chosen at that Convention. Next he introduced County Clerk Purroy.

Mr. Purror's speech was evidently carefully prepared and he read it from a type-

written copy. It began with an assertion o

the regularity of the Chloago Convention

was by far the fairest, the most deliberative

and the most untrammelled political gathering

that I have ever witnessed, and when, in thun-

der tones, it finally pronounced its enoice for President, that choice was, beyond all cavil, the

more than three-fourths of all the Democracy

of these United States, I am in favor of the

Candidate for Congress.

nination has been received with great satisfac-

tion by the Republicans and all sound-money men

by the country at large. It is a fact that Mr.

certiser shows the sentiment of the entire com-

his district and State, but to the entire country

to know that the Hon. Thomas R. Reed has de-

cided to stand again for the Congressions; nom-

in the past for the good and well-being of the

Republican party and the perpetuity of Ameri-

to power with 'its ancient glory undimmed by

adversity, its ancient glory unsullied by defeat."

Alfred on the afternoon of July 29, the day

of the County Convention. The speakers will

be Speaker Reed and Curtis Guild, Jr., of Bos

ton. This will be Mr. Reed's first public utter-

STRANGE MAN IN HER BED.

Mrs. Januell Ricks Him Out and Then

Finds Two Other Men In Her Pint.

Owing to the soundness of Mrs. Mary Jan-

nell's slumbers on Thursday night the police re-

serves of the Sixth avenue station, Brooklyn,

and a trick of night work and got three men.

flat house, and her husband lived there with

Mrs. Jannell's home is at 210 Fourth avenue, in

Raymond street jail, under compulsion of the

WOMAN UNCONSCIOUS IN A CAB.

Takes to a Mospital - Her Companion Locked

Up for Not Paying Cab Pare.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock last night a cab drove

up to the West Thirtleth street station. In it

were a man and an unconscious woman. The

man would not pay the cab fare, and asked that

he be arrested. He said the couple halled

him in Broadway, near Thirty-eighth street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and, at the man's

direction, he had driven them about to various hotels and restaurants. When Jackson de-

hotels and restaurants. When Jackson demanded his fare the man searched his pockets and declared that he did not have a cent.

To the Sergeant the man said he was Walter Trumbell, a dry goods merchant, of 42 South Oxford street, Brooklyn. The woman, who was tall, well dressed, and rather good looking, was carried into the station house and an ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Taylor said he could not determine whether it was a case of alcoholism or hysteria. The woman, after being put under arrest, was taken to the hospital. Trumbell was locked up. He refused to tell the name of his companion.

Low railroad fares St. Louis and all points West Monday, July 20. Frank's Reduced Este Estiway Cabes assout Heart Hundway, Adv.

driver, Morris Jackson, complained that

good looking, and a heavy sleeper.

ance since the St. Louis Convention.

ters of the First district of Maine will see

nunity to-night in eaying:

that the country has him."

spontaneous, deliberative decision of

VOL. LXIII.-NO. 322.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1896.—COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. HIGH-HORSE POPULISTS.

THEY INTEND TO MAKE THE DEMO-CRAIS BOW BEFORE THEM.

Mr They Endorse Bryan and Sewall at Their National Convention, Bryan and Sewall and the Rest Must Accept Their Pintform-Willing to Give In on Candidates for the Sake of Silver, but Determined to Preserve Their Party Organization-Stalwart Sick Against Endorsement

St. Louis, July 17.-All strangers who came to town to-day were told that the Populists are to have the greatest National Convention or Wednesday next that the most enthusiastic spirits in that organization ever dreamed of holding. The Populists on the ground declare this statement to be true, and they punctuate each utterance by assertions to the effect that the Chicago Presidential nominees, Bryan and Sewall, must crawl and cringe and bow before the managers of this populistic Convention.

The "Pops" already here are telling all their friends that at last the labor of years is to be rewarded, and that they either have the power to disintegrate the Democratic party or to swallow it and compel its candidate to obey their strictest order. The "Pops," in other words, believe that they are masters of the situation, and that unless Bryan and Sewall promise faithfully to stand upon the platform adopted by the Popu lists they might as well give up all hope of their election.

That the "Pope" believe that they are the great people of the earth, it is only necessary to say that to-day they started their policy of taking command of every key to the situation. The Business Men's League of St. Louis has contributed \$10,000 for the expenses of the Populists' Convention. The National Silver party, through its Chairman, Dr. J. J. Mott of North Carolina, made a demand on the Populists to-day for a division of this fund of \$10. 000 for the expenses of their Convention, which is also to be held on Wednesday next. The Populists, through their representative. Arthur Rozelle, spurned the demand of the allverites, and Dr. Mott was informed that he must get the money for his own Convention or go without a Convention. The Populists said that they did not care whether the national silver people held an independent Convention or not. In other words the "Pops" were hoightysoighty in their utterances, and Dr. Mott and his people were crestfallen.

This independent silver party claims to have for its sheet anchor William P. St. John, the ex-President of the Mercantile National Bank of New York city. The Populists said to-day that this sliver party was largely composed of fakirs and that they did not care much to have business relations with them. It was a sad day for the organization which claims Mr. St. John as its patron saint to be called fakirs by members of the Populist party.

DISCORD AMONG THE POPULISTS.

The situation among the Populists at the moment can be summed up in a few words. The Populists of the South and Southwest almost to a man are opposed either to the nomination or the endorsement of Bryan and Sewall in this Convention. The Populists of the West and the Northwest declare that Bryan and Sewall shall be "nominated" or "endorsed" by this Convention. The Populists of Illinois, Indiena, Michigan, and Ohio are undecided as to Taubeneck, Chairman of the Populist Na-

nal Executive Committee, is now in Chicago laboring with the Illinois Populists not to throw their votes in support of Bryan and Sewall. Mr Taubeneck declares that if Bryan and Sewall are taken up by the Populist Convention on Wednesday next it will mean the utter oblitera tion of the People's party. Many influential Populista, including Gen. Weaver and Senator Vhiskers" Peffer, are arrayed against Mr. Taubeneck, and they believe that they can compel Bryan and Sewall to stand upon the plat form which is to be adopted in this Convention Already friends of Bryan and Sewall are on their way to St. Louis, and already other influ ential men are on their way to the Mound City in the effort to have the Populist Convention take up other candidates besides Bryan and wall. The men who are opposed to Bryan and Sewall declare that the Democratic party in the South and the Southwest has treated the Populists of those regions worse than negroes

"CYCLONE" DAVIS OPPOSES BRYAN. "Cyclone" J. H. Davis of Sulpnur Springs Tex., is heart and soul with Taubeneck in de claring that Bryan and Sewall must not receive the support of this Convention. Davis says that the Democratic party of Texas has stuffed the ballot boxes in that State against the Populists, and as one of the leaders of the Populists in the Lone Star State he cannot return to his home and explain to the Populists how the Populist Convention accepted the Presidential candi dates of a party that for so many years has treated the Populists worse than negroes.

Senator Marion C. Butler is also bitterly op posed to the Populists taking up Bryan and Sewall. Sergeant-at-Arms James Pugh Mo-Dowell of Union City, Tenn., is also opposed to such endorsement. Others in opposition to Bryan and Sewall insist that the Populist Convention shall not endorse them unless Bryan and Sewall shall agree to stand upon the platform to be built here

Colorado and all the Western States except California are favorable to the endorsement of Bryan and Sewall, but the Populists from those States declars that the platform here must be very much stronger than the one adopted at Chicago, and they propose to build such a plat-

form and compel Bryan and Sewall to accept it. There is a very general opinion that eventually out of 1,350 delegates to this Populist Convention the vast majority will favor the endorsement of Bryan and Sewall. The Populist leaders who were on hand to-day declared that they had heard all about Bryan being an assistant attorney for the Missouri Pacific Company, but they do not believe that Bryan had been subsidized by that company, and that he could be an assistant attorney for that corporation and yet favor the Government ownership of

ratiroads. As for Mr. Sewall, they declared that Mr. Sewall's friends had sent information to them declaring that twenty years ago he was a fine old Greenbacker, and that he believed in fist money. The Populist leaders who received this information said that if this were true Mr. Sewall, as a good old Greenbacker, would not be very objectionable. There was still one stumbling-block as to Mr. Sewall, and that was that he is a corporation man, a banker; that he is worth a little more than a million, but the Populists said that inasmuch as Mr. Sewall was "good old Greenbacker," they believed that he would pass muster.

Arthur Roselio, one of the most influential Populists in the litute of Missouri, explained

the situation to THE SUN reporter when he said: "We must make reasonable concessions in the matter of candidates, in order to restore the Government to the people, and, on the other hand, we are going to exact from the Democratic party every concession in the matter of platform. Bryan was elected in Nebraska by our people. He was sent to Congress twice by our people, and he must endorse our platform, and so must Mr. Sewall. If they do not, their endorsement by the Populists' Convention is

out of the question, "We have got to pull the Democrate out of their hole. The Democrats know this, and they know that Bryan cannot carry a single Western State without our support. Bryan's supplies have been cut off in the East. No matter what anyhody says, we will maintain our separate organization. We recognize that the action of the distribution of the second se ection of the Democrats at Chicago was revolutieners, but they did not go for enough, and

they are between the devil and the deep sea. They must come to us, and they must accept our terms as to the platform on which Bryan and Sewall must stand. We have got the Demo-cratic party on its knees to use and they must come to our terms."

"MIDDLE OF THE ROAD" MEN.

There are now what is known here as " middle of the road Populists." These are the men who believe that Bryan and Sewall should not be endorsed, and that the "Pops" should retain every vestige of their organization. These "middle of the road" Populists are led by Senator Butler, Mr. Taubeneck, and "Cyclone Davis. But there were Populists here to-day who have carefully looked over the situation, and it was their opinion that eventually the "middle of the road" Populists will not control more than one-third of the delegates to the Conven-

Mr. Roselle, in explaining this situation said:

"All see an opportunity to win, and we do not believe that we should maintain such a strict attitude as some of our brethren have outlined. It is true that the Democrats in some of the Southern, States have treated our people very shabbily. Nevertheless, it is a time when we should make the best of the situation and go in and win, if possible.

"As for the silver men asking us to divide the fund of \$10,000 with them, all that I can say is that it is rather a checky proposition. The fund will only pay our own expenses, and, bealdes, up to a short time ago, we were not cer tain that the silver men were to hold an independent National Convention in this city."

The Populist leaders are considering another cheme by which they can poll their full strength in November. This plan provides for a fusion with the Democrats of the South and Southwest and also with those of the West and Northwest. This scheme has not been fully outlined as yet for the reason that the "Pops" believe that the friends of Bryan and Sewall will agree that they shall stand upon the platform to be built by this Convention

Every State and Territory with the exception of Alaska will be represented in the "Pops" Convention. It is the present determination to make either Senator Butler or "Carlone" Davis temporary Chairman. It is true that these two men are opposed to the endorsement of Bryan and Sewall, but the majority say that they do not wish to act as the Democrats at Chicago did when they turned down the minority and refused to have Senator Hill for temporary Chairman. A great deal of interest has bemanifested in the condition of the Popullst party in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Minnesota. The Populists, after investigation declared to-day that there were factional differences in their party in Illinois and Indiana. and that in Ohlo Coxeyism has taken hold of the party and divided them. In Michigan the leading Populists declare that they have made gains, but the Populist leader who gave this information to-day added:

"Our people are too ready to take up with every new fad that comes along. They are carried away with every new idea, and it is the hardest thing in the world to keep them in line. They are always running off at a tangent."

Bloody Bridles" Walte is to head a contesting delegation in the Convention. He was thrown out of the Populist State Convention of Colorado, but he declares he will come to St. Louis and make everybody howl unless he is ecognized. From all appearances the Populist Convention is to start out in a wrangle, and in the day and most of the night, and it is to be a hot time generally.

Ex-Gov. John P. Buchanan of Tennessee, who came here to get rooms for his delegation of 'Popa" from Tennessee, discussed finance at the Lindell Hotel to-day. He was asked whether the Tennesseeans would favor the endorsement of Bryan, and he said there are several ques tions on which the Populists might want to split away from the Democratic platform. "Government ownership of railroads and tel

egraphs?" he was asked. "Yes, and this redemption money, too," said the ex-Governor. "You know the Populists do not go much on redemption money. They say here, if the Government can take 53 cents' worth of silver and by putting a stamp on i make it a dollar, then they can take paper and They don't redeem silver dollars with gold; nooody asks them to; and there is no reason why they should redeem paper money with gold or with silver, either. If the Government has the right to make one it has the right to make the other, and there is no way of getting around it. The first Bryan banner of the Populist Conrention was unfurled to-day by the Populists of Okiahoma. It is swung across Washington avenue in front of the Lindell Hotel. On it in

argo letters in this: Okishoma Populist Headquarters for

The headquarters are in charge of Delegate Frederick L. Bailey, who originally was a Kansas man and managed the campaign for Congress of the Hon. Jerry Sockless Simpson. George F. Washburn of Boston, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the "Pops," arrived to-day. He wore a tourist's cap and a diamond was in his clean shirt front. He was outspoker for a union of all the forces which believe in

free silver. "We have been inviting this fight for four years," he said. "Now that it has come we should unite our forces. The sound-money men are all standing togethe. They are united for

the single gold standard."
Richard Windsor, a leading "Pop" delegate from Washington, bustled into town. "Our people generally," said he, "want Bryan endorsed. I made it a point to talk with as many Populists as possible after his nomination and they are practically solid for him. There's no doubt about Washington. At the last election we were only 7,000 votes behind the Republicans. With an alliance between Democrats and

l'opulists we can sweep the State." "What do you think of Coxey's fusion scheme?" Mr. Windsor was asked.

"I have not heard anything about it," was the reply. "I am opposed, however, to anything Coxey might advocate. Our people should not permit Coxey or any other jackass to run the Convention. We have suffered too much in the past to permit men of the Coxey stamp to

have any influence in this Convention," V. O. Strickler, a shouting "Pop" in No. brasks, declares that the Convention must en-

dorse Billy Bryan. He says: "I belie e that the nominee of the Chicago Convention will be endorsed at St. Louis. It is the only thing the party can do. The nomination of a second ticket would result in dividing the silver vote, and would be directly in the in terests of McKinley and the gold standard Such a course would demonstrate that Populists are more loyal to their party than the principles for which the party stands.

"There is no personal sacrifice which we will not make in order to obtain relief from the terrible blight of gold monometallism. To my mind it would be worse than fully to nominate a second ticket. No man of recognized standing in the party could be induced to accept the nomination. It would be an empty honor. I therefore believe that wisdom and patriotism alike dictate that all persons who are opposed to the single gold standard should subordinate every other consideration and give to Sryan the

fullest possible support."
The "Pops" are very sauch afraid of Republican "interference" with their Convention.
They are keeping a sharp eye on a few of the leading "Pops" who are arrayed against Bryan and Sewall, and they awear that there'll be murder here if the Republicans "interfere" with the work of this Convention. fullest possible support."

The greatest pleasure resert. Ferfect meadanteed grants. Boats every 30 min utes via states island splid Transit H. H., foot Whitehall st. All clovated, able, and belt lines. Fare 10 cents.—Adv.

CALL TO THE DEMOCRACY.

"WAIT," IS THE ADVICE OF HILL FLOWER, AND TAMMANY.

Chairman Hinkley, After a Conference Asks the Party in the State to Leave the Chicago Ticket to the State Convention to Handle-State Committee Mosts July 28,

POUGHEERPSIE, N. Y., July 17, 1896 .- The embers of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at the Hoffman House, it the city of New York, Tuesday, July 28, at 12 o'clock noon

JAMES W. HINKLEY, Chairman. To the Democracy of the State:

The fact cannot be disguised that the action of the Chicago Convention was a serious disap Intment to the Democracy of New York, and has aroused widespread and increasing opposi

In this serious situation the attitude of the party in the State may with more propriety be determined by its chosen representatives in council than by individual initiative, as it is mportant that the action determined upon be

vise and united. I desire to suggest to you therefore, that the State Convention will soon be called at which the delegates from New York to the recent National Convention are expected to make a report of their proceedings, with appropriate suggestions as to the duty of the Democracy of the State in the present crisis. In the mean time the utterances of the candidates and proffered interpretations of the platform, as well as the possible action of other political bodies with which the Democratic party is not in sympathy. will tend to bring the path of duty clearly into

view. In these circumstances I recommend (after consultation with many leading Democrats of the State) that no definite political action be taken by Democrats until the assembling of the State Convention, which may be trusted to take such patriotic measures as the honor and the interests of the party and the country, both for the present and the future, may demand.

JAMES W. HINKLEY, Chairman Democratic State Committee

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. This address to the Democrats of the State was issued by Major Hinkley as the result of a conference held in this city yesterday by Senator Hill, ex-Gov. Flower, National Comnitteeman William F. Sheehan, Mr. Hinkley and James J. Martin, the latter representing Tammany Hall. Senator Hill and Major Hinkley came up from Normandle-by-the-Sea on the 10:30 o'clock Sandy Hook boat. Mr. Sheehan, who is at Elberon for the summer, came up on the same boat. These and Gov. Flower had luncheon at the Hoffman Café in the Consolidated Exchange building, and then went to Mr. Flower's office in Exchange court, where they were joined by Mr. Martin. It was 3:30 o'clock when the con ference broke up. Senator Hill took the 3:45 P. M. boat back to the seaside. Major Hink-ley went to his home in Poughkeepste. "I have nothing to say," said Senator Hill, as

he hurried to his boat "See Hinkley; he will tell all there is to tell." was the injunction of the others, all of whom said that it had been agreed that no statement would be issued except the one sent out by

Major Hinkley, which is printed above. " I will put the matter in shape after I return to Poughkeepsie," said the Major. "I can say. though, that it will be merely a request for the Democracy of the State to be patient and await the action of the State Convention. There is no call for party action, and by the time the State Convention is called on to act there may be a change in the situation, and even less silver entiment or rather desire to support the Chi caro ticket than there is at present."

The caution to wait is looked on as emanating from Senator Hill. It has the backing of all the other leaders. National Committeeman Sheehan thinks it is the best way to injure the chances of the Bryan ticket and James J. Martin has already raised his voice in the councils of Tammany Hall demanding that there shall be no hasty action in the way of ratifying the Chicago ticket. No one expects that New York Democrats will ratify the platform.

Democrats will ratify the platform.

This address of the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee promises to be all the
Democrats of this State will get from Senator
Hill or the other State leaders of the party for
some days, certainly not until after the result
of the St. Louis Populist and Silver Conventions
is known.

of the St. Louis Populist and Silver Conventions is known.

More than one reason is given for this policy of delay. Democratic organizations are asked to refrain from holding ratification meetings, which might tend to fix some organization men in the belief that they ought to vote the ticket, no matter who the candidate or what his principles. Another consideration is the desire, it is said, to keep the National Committee appointed at Chicago from recognizing any other organization in this State, whatever that "recognition" might amount to. The best lawyers in the party believe that the courts of this State, should the State Convention determine to repudiate the Bryan ticket and nominate electors who will vote for other than the Chicago nominees, will recognize the State organization as regular, no matter what the Chicago National Committee may do or say. At any rate, it is expected that, by the time the State Convention gets ready to act, there will be less of consequences, and a better understanding of the wreck of business interests which would necessarily follow the success of Bryan and free sliver.

At the conference in ex-Gov. Flower's office

necessarily follow the success of Bryan and free sliver.

At the conference in ex-Gov. Flower's office reference was made to the statement of his position published in Thr. Bun yesterday morning. The Governor said he did not desire to retract one word, and that he is for beating the Chicago ticket in the best way possible.

The manner of dealing with the situation having been determined on by the leaders of the Democratic State organization, and that determination it is said, being adverse to the nomination of a third ticket, the Hon. William C. Whitney stated yesterday that all conferences are off and there will be no more consultations regarding unity of action on the part of the sound-money men of the party. Whatever action has been or may be taken by the sound-money Democrate will not be intended to help the ticket named at Chicago. Even though there should be a formal endorsement of this ticket in some sound-money States on the part of political organizations, the support accorded it would be only perfunctory on the part of a large proportion of the party. The third ticket movement has not commended itself greatly to Mr. Whitney.

"White I cannot say that there will be no

"While I cannot say that there will be no third ticket," said be yesterday, "I am not informed of any concerted movement looking to such action. No further conferences of sound-money Democrats will be held so far as I know. I have no appointments of that character and know of no plans having been formulated by others. I cannot state my position more clearly than I did in the statement I made the character with the position more clearly than I did in the statement I made more clearly than I did in the statement I made last night, that no circumstances could arise which would induce me to support the ticket or the platform of the Chicago Convention."

Mr. Whitney's absence from the consultation at ex-Gov. Flower's office yesterday was remarked. One of the gentlemen who was present said, by way of explanation:

"Mr. Whitney has declared his position, and has done all he can do. What was done to-day merely related to matters of organization in their relation to the ticket, and as Mr. Whitney is not specially interested as a leader in the State organization he had no interest in our talk."

PURROY DIDN'T WAIT.

Silver President and Silver Congressmen

Too, Bespoken at His Meeting. The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-fifth Assembly district, of which County Clerk Henry D. Purroy is the leader, held a meeting last night at Urbach's Hall 170th street and Third avenue, to which the public were invited, and which was in fact meeting to ratify the Chicago nominees for President and Vice-President. Five or six hundred persons were present.

"This meeting has been improperly called a ratification meeting in some of the announce ments of it in the press," said J.C. J. Langbein, who presided, "but it is in reality a meeting of the committee to hear reports from its dele gates to the National Democratic Convention

Then Mr. Langbein announced,

A "FREE MAIL" CAMPAIGN

BRYAN MANAGERS PLAN TO ABUSE THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

which, he declared, was unusually represent-Senator Harris Advocates Hendquarter at Washington So on to Use " Frankable ative of the wishes of the Democracy of the Congressional Documents"-Plan to Make "I do not exaggerate one particle," he said. Uncle Sam Beadhead Campaign Matter. when I tell you that the Chicago Convention

Sr. Louis, July 17.-Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee has sent from Washington to his riends here his idea how the campaign for Bryan and Sawall should be conducted. Senato Harris and his colleague Senator, Bate, and Senator Vest and Senator Cockrell of Missour were part of the Senatorial combine at Chicago which insisted on the nomination of Richard P Bland. The members of the Senatorial comgold standard and against an income tax. But my party has, in National Convention, de-clared for the free coinage of silver and for an income tax, and has regularly named as its Presidential candidate a man who has been a consistent and able champion of both these principles." bine did not hide their disgust when Bryan. because of his catch-phrase speech, captured the nomination. The silver Senators and their anarchistic associates who were in control at Chicago ruthlessly ignored every request of the sound-money Democrats, notwithstanding the fact, which was made apparent to them, that they would find hard sledding in conducting a ampaign for a free-silverite and populistic

candidate. The silver combine and their anarchistic asso ciates accorned any such suggestions, and delared that they had a plan of their own for conducting the campaign. Senator Harris has just et this plan out of the bag. He is to remain in Washington a few days, and sends word that he is sadly in need of rest and that he is to take to the woods for recuperation during the cam paign. Senator Harris declares, however, that in his opinion the headquarters for the cam paign committee for Bryan and Sewall should be at Washington. He adds, that if the head quarters are elsewhere much time and expense rould be the result. Senator Harris nalvely adds:

"Such literature as is to be circulated will probably be printed here, and as we will find nuch of it in frankable Congressional documents the work can be carried on more cheaply here than any place I know. Even if the head quarters were established anywhere else, we would have to maintain a branch in Washing

income tax, and mas regularly named as its Presidential candidate a man who has been a consistent and able champion of both these principles."

Mr. Purroy went on to say that he did not consider the two main points on which he differs with his party vital enough to warrant him in deserting it. He added:

"Mr. Chairman, it was apparent at Chicago to the dullest intellect that the bone and sinew of the Democracy were angered at their leaders; that they resented the imbedility which these men had displayed at Washington in the face of great emergencies; that they hated to see the dire necessity of the misgoverned republic made the excuse for still further enriching the shylocks who habitually plan to corner gold; that they indignantly repudiated the selfish sgotism which can make any man imagine himself greater than his party, and cause him to be billed to the most sacred of American traditions, and that they despised the shoddy aristocracy of wealth which is being bull up in their midst, whose vulgar ambitions leads it to auction off their own flesh and blood to the profligate heirs of rotten European titles. I deeply regret that this anger has driven them into what I believe to be the commission of serious mistakes in their platforn, but nevertheless I deeply sympathize with their grievances and their wrongs, and have deliberately resolved to take my stand again as a solder in their ranks."

State Senator Guy followed in a speech of similar tone. Then John B. Shee offered a resolution endorsing Bryan and Sewall, and this was adopted and telegraphed to the two candidates. Then the tone of the speeches changed and became repudiation flat. William A. Grey of Atlanta declared himself to be a red-hot sliver man, and nepared to defend his doctrines against the world. Assemblyman Arthur C. Butts spoke last. The pith of his speech was that there should be no such compromise as had been suggested, he said, in certain newspapers, that of putting ungold men for Congress and local offices, to be run, on the same aloket with Senator Harris hereby gives the whole programme of the Bryan campaign away. It is well known that not a sound-money Democrat in any of the States is to contribute a dollar for the expenses of the campaign of Bryan and Sewall. nees.

"I, for one," he declared flercely, "will submit to no such course. I care not whether
Whitney and Beimont and Flower have bolted,
I stand to support both the Chicago nominess
and the Chicago platform." This fact was made known at Chicago, and i has been reiterated since over and over again One of the reasons why Arthur Sewall of Maine was put on the ticket at Chicago was because he s a rich man with many rich friends, and the silverites and Anarchists at Chicago believed SPEAKER REED TO RUN AGAIN. that Mr. Sewall and his friends would contribute largely toward the expenses of the cam-He Lets It Be Known that He Will Be : paign. Since then they have heard that Mr Sewall is not as good a producer as they were at PORTLAND, Me., July 17 .- The Hon. Thomas

first led to believe. 3. Reed has determined to run again for Con-Senator Harris and his friends now propose to gress in the First Maine district. This deteruse their places as Senators and Congressmen in order to disseminate campaign documents free by the use of their franks as members of in this region, as it will be hailed with delight the Federal Congress. Senator Jones, Chairman of the new National Committee, is thoroughly Reed seriously contemplated retiring from Coninformed as to this programme. It is one of gress. The crisis now existing in the nation anthe most refreshing ones that was ever outlined pealed to his patriotism, however, and he has in a national campaign. The mails of the Fedacceded to the demands of his party. The Aderal Government are to be choked with literature sent out under the franks of these free silver men at Washington because they are not "It is a matter of great moment, not only to able to collect contributions from sound-money Democrats for the purpose of disseminating the literature of their campaign. This extraordinary use of the Congress franks is entirely at ination. He will be named at the District Convariance with the spirit of the franking privirention next month without a dissenting voice, lege. This privilege was not granted so that s and elected in September with few dissenting combine of free silverites and Anarchists could

votes. He will go into the campaign with his one it as the lever in a national campaign. vigor of old, and continue to lift his voice as ever Senator Harris, however, unhesitatingly admits that the work of the campaign can be carried on more cheaply at Washington because the literature of the campaign can be sent out free. Postmaster-General Wilson will doubt-"He will help to lead this land permanently back to the paths of prosperity and fame, and will see to it that the Republican party returns less read Senator Harris's views on this question with more than ordinary interest. So will every Postmaster in all of the great cities in the United States. So will the Public Printer at In times like these the country needs him. The Washington, who will be called upon to furnish myriads of copies of the speeches of the freesilver Congressmen and Senators. All of this The opening gun of the campaign in York county will be fired at a big mass meeting at expense is to be borne by the sound-money taxpayers, and who contribute so largely to the ex-

enses of the Government. It was learned to-day that the plan as outlined by Senator Harris has been uppermost in the minds of the silver men and Anarchists a little over a year, and that it explains to a great extent their oft-repeated statement that they did not care for contributions from the soundmoney Democrats, and that they would find a way to conduct the campaign of the candidates they were to select. They have selected the

MARVIN CROSS SUED.

Mrs. Roberts Wants the Aged Lumber

Merchant to Support Her Boy. her up to a few days ago. Then he moved to Justice Osborne of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has appointed Mrs. Frank Roberts law, in consequence of having called a woman guardian for her thirteen-year-old son Marvin, improper names. Mrs. Januell is 25 years old, for the purpose of bringing a suit against Marvin Cross, the rich lumber merchant, who was About 3 o'clock yesterday morning she was formerly a Park Commissioner and is well awakened by heavy breathing in her immediate known in Democratic circles. Mrs. Roberts alneighborhood. Cautiously putting out her hand, leges that the boy is a son of Mr. Cross, and that she discovered that a man was sharing her bed. the proceedings are to be instituted to compel With a loud scream she kicked the trespasser him to pay for the boy's maintenance and edu-

out, and as he ran into the hall she recognized him as Edward Curry, who lives in the same Mr. Cross has been a widower for about a year. building. Still screaming, she jumped out of He lives in Bedford avenue. He has presided at some of the notable Democratic gatherings at the Academy of Music, and President Cleveland bed and started to chase him, but tripped over a man who was crouching on his hands and knees just outside her door. She saw another man also in the doorway.

Policeman Myers heard her calling for help and came in, but the men had got away. Then the policeman reported the matter at the station. Ten men of the reserves were ordered out, and after searching the neighborhood they arrested Curry and Bernard Hoyle, who also lives in the flat house. As they were about to give up the hunt for the third man, a series of screams from Mrs. Jannell's rooms sent them running there in a hurry, and not without result, for they found Thomas Manning, who also lives in the flat peacefully askeen in the bed. He also was taken to the station.

In court yesterday morning Mrs. Jannell, who was quite tearful over the matter, said that she was the victim of a plot.

"I don't know how the man got in or anything about it," she said, "I slept right through and when I woke up he was there."

The Judge admitted that it was a moet surprising case. He discharged Manning and Boyle. Curry was held for examination. He said he didn't know anything about the matter and that he was not in Mrs. Jannell's room at all. man who was crouching on his hands and was his guest on the occasion of his visit to Brooklyn to review the Sunday school parade a few years ago. Mr. Cross first met Mrs. Roberts fourteen years ago, when she called at his office as a book agent. She described herself as Mrs.

as a book agent. She described herself as Mrs. Smart. Mr. Cross says that the woman has been blackmailing him almost ever since he made her acquaintance, and that he had paid her thousands of dollars. She finally became insatiable in her demands, and he determined to resist them.

"I kept on," Mr. Cross said, "paying year after year, always under her threat to expose me. Four years are I became tired of her incessant demands, and offered to may her a large sum of money if she would consent to sign an agreement never to molest me again. She did so, and I gave her a large sum of money. It was less than \$20,000, but three times the amount necessary for the comfortable maintenance of the child. She spent the money in the atrical ventures and then renewed her demands.

"My lawyer then advised me to fight, but I

"My lawyer then advised me to fight, but I mands.

"My lawyer then advised me to fight, but I weakened and began paying again, and kept on paying until two months ago, when I told her positively she would never get another cent from me. For the past fourteen years I have never seen the woman privately, our meetings having always been in a lawyer's office or in the street."

Ex-District Attorney Ridgway, counsel for Mr. Cross, said: "If Mr. Cross had taken my advice this trouble inight have been ended years ago. Mr. Cross hesitated through anxiety to avoid scandal. The case resembles that of Hanker Cantoni of New York, who was followed so persistently for years by a woman, and who finally had to apoly to the courts for protection against her." Mrs. Roberts is about 13 years old a brunette, and of attractive appearance. Until a few days ago she had been living in a brownstons house at 11 South Oxford street. Gen. Horatio C. King, her lawyer, refused to say anything about the case.

TROLLEY PRISON CARS.

The Grand Jury Recommends Their Adoption in Brooklyn. The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday

brought in a presentment condemning the orison vans in which prisoners are transferred rom Coney Island to the jail. It was recommended that these vans be dispensed with, and that the city enter into a contract with the trolley companies for the transfer of the pris-oners in special cars, constructed on sanitary plans, so that there may be no possibility of LONDON ON ARBITRATION.

The Prospect of It Halled by the News

London, July 17 .- The Morning Post commenting upon the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States about the Venezuelan boundary dispute, will to-morrow say that in the perusal of the correspondence the impression arises that Mr. Olney, the American Secretary of State, is not so anxious for s settlement of the questions as he is for a chance of putting Lord Salisbury in the wrong.

The Graphic will say: "The attitude of the United States is uncompromising. Mr. Olney wants his own way or he will accept nothing." The Dady News will remark upon Lord Balls bury's unusual concession to democratic spirit by inviting the opinion of the country before deciding the question. It urges the people to carefully consider a matter of such enormou mportance.

It says that the questions at issue, namely Arbitration to be universal, and ought it to be final? are eminently capable of adjustment and compromise. Lord Salisbury's despatches are very interesting and suggestive, but are unduly fearful lest Mr. Olney's perhaps sometimes too slap-dash language should be absolute. Lord Salisbury should have the courage to risk some thing for an experiment so eminently desirable. Mr. Olney should recognize that even a fer steps are better than no advance.

Regarding Venezuela the Daily News advocates Mr. Carnegie's suggestion that there should be no transfer of the settled districts. but that the possessor of the disputed territory should pay compensation if the arbitrators should decide that their possession was not de

The Standard discusses the matter temperately. It admits that it would be no small advantage to be able to deal with the American statesmen rather than with the snifty politicians presiding over the policy of Venezuela It considers Lord Salisbury's policy of insert-

ng adequate safeguards against a miscarriage of ustice more practical than Mr.Oiney's view that Great Britain might trust the United States not o raise frivoious claims, but Great Britain could not tolerate the condition of things that would arise if some southern republic, in backing which the Washington Government should be come involved, should raise a fantastic demand for a slice of British territory.

The Chronicle will say: "We feel bound to

say that Mr. Olney produces a very strong, if not unanswerable, argument in reply to Lord Salisbury's fears. The difficulty of submitting a great national interest to a foreign empire is a real one, but is not insuperable. We feel sure that the reply to Lord Salisbury's desire to elicit the national feeling in the matter will be an overwhelming mandate to go ahead. So far as we may venture to judge, the Americans have every reason to be satisfied with Mr. Olney's champloning of their interests We promise Lord Salisbury the grateful and enthusiastic support of everybody whose view we represent.

The Telegraph complains against tediously prolonging the petty dispute, and urges the diplomats to bestir themselves. It recalls the Alabama case, and says that English men have no great cause to be enamored of the principle of arbitration, although they are willing to try their luck again for the sake of peace and the removal of the wearisome in ubus of Venezuela.

The Times will say: "We are most willing to admit that in controversies with the United States we have not to apprehend a systematic presentation of speculative claims, as indicated by Lord salisbury, as a practical source of danger, but the republics of Central and South America are not above such tactics. Caution and circum spection are therefore eminently required. Public opinion in the United States can hardly refuse to admit the force of Lord Salisbury reasons for not trusting a system of unrestricted arbitration.

BIOTING IN CLEVELAND.

Troops and Police Charge Repeatedly on the Mobs in the Streets.

CLEVELAND, July 17,-The flercest fight since the strike of the Brown Holsting Worklitia kept the crowd back while the nonunion men were taken from the shops, but the mob increased until it numbered nany thousands, and extended over a territory of fifteen squares. Jeers, stones, and clubs dres a charge from the police and militia. Many on both sides were wounded. Just how many strikers were burt is uncertain, but two men who were so severely stabbed with bayonets that they could not get away are lying at St. Clair Hospital. They are Thomas McGreavy and Thomas Garety.

All day there were frequent clashes between the mob at the hoisting works, the police, and militia. The members of the mob were in a victous mood, and whenever one soldier or one policeman could be reached violence was at tempted. The troops, from 2 P. M., were constantly under arms and had great difficulty in clearing the streets, two charges being necessary, in which the bayonet was freely used. But as soon as a charge was ended the mob. which early in the afternoon numbered 5,000, would flow back again and begin to hoot and throw stones.

When the workmen had been taken away and the troops were returning to their quarters at the works, another rally was made upon Company F. Again a charge was made and bayonets used. Many of the rioters had to be belied away. At this time some one sent in a general alarm to the police station and every patrol wagon in the city was soon dashing through the streets, causing the wildest rumors among the thousands on their way home from work. There was no need of police reënforcements and the crowd, which had been swelled to 15,000, began to melt away.

It looked as if the trouble was ended, but at 7 o'clock an assault was made on a soldier who was passing along Wilson avenue. He fought lesperately, as did also a policeman who hurried to his aid. A squad of troops came to their rescue, but not before the officers had been beaten into insensibility. Again the patrol wagons rushed to the scene, and had all they could do to force a passage through the mob. foldiers and police are expecting an outbreak during the night.

STEPHEN J. FIELD VERY ILL.

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court for Many Years, SAN FRANCISCO, July 17 .- The venerable and distinguished jurist, Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is critically ill.

So serious is his condition that it was yesterday decided to be imperatively necessary that he be brought back to this city from Paso Robles, whither he was sent a fortnight ago in the hope that the change might be of benefit to

It is realized by Justice Field's friends that the best of medical attention is necessary to preserve the life of the aged sufferer. A special train was despatched to Paso Robles

this afternoon with physicians, nurses, &c., and if the condition of the patient will permit of his being removed he will be brought back to San Francisco to-morrow. Andrew H. Green Convalencent.

The cool weather has been very beneficial to Mr. Andrew H. Green, and there has been a marked improvement in his condition during the past two days. He sat up yesterday, and last night he was sleeping well at 10 o'clock. His relatives and physicians are very much eucouraged at the rapid progress toward re-covery.

covery.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ARBITRATION LETTERS

OLNEY'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH SALISBURY PUBLISHED.

Little Substantial Progress Toward a General Treaty for the Settlement of All Controversies-Malisbury's Outline of a Trenty and Olney's Proposed Amendments - Olney's Vigorous Language -

Venezuela's Rights Strongly Maintained, WASHINGTON, July 17 .- The efforts of the United States and Great Britain to agree upon general arbitration treaty for the settlement all controversies, through the establishment of a permanent tribunal, as well as the progress f diplomatic negotiations toward solving the Venezuelan problem, are set forth in thirteen communications made public by the State De-

partment to-night. Little substantial progress toward a general arbitration treaty is disclosed by the documents. An outline, in part, of the proposed procedure is laid down, and the views of the two Governments are so explicitly stated that future discussion may be confined toward narrowing the few divergencies of method. The further fact is made apparent that the United States have not relaxed their demand for a just settlement of the Venezuelan boundary question, and have rejected the British proposals for arbitration of that dispute under terms involving the surrender of any part of Venezuela's claims.

The correspondence opens with a letter from Ambassador Hayard to Lord Salisbury dated Feb. 27, last, stating that his instructions continue to indicate an urgent desire to have the Gulanan boundary question removed as soon as practicable from the atmosphere of possible controversy, and proposing an entrance forthwith upon negotiations at Washington between the British Ambassador and the Secretary of State. Mr. Bayard added that Secretary Olney greatly desired that there should be propounded a clear definition of the "settlement" by individuals in the disputed territory, which, it was understood, Great Britain wished excluded from the proposed arbitration.

Lord Salisbury, in reply, on March 3 said his Government readily concurred in the suggestion and had sent instructions to Sir Julian Pauncefote, directing him to discuss the question either with the Venezuelan representative or the United States, acting as the friend of Venezuela. He had asked the Secretary of State of the Colonies for the precise meaning attached to the word "settlements."

Lord Salisbury's instructions to Sir Julian Pauncefote, dated March 5, form the third document, and are devoted to the system for general international arbitration, negotiations for the establishment of which had been run tured by Secretary Gresham's death, Lord Sale isbury submits the following:

HEADS OF A TREATY FOR ABBITRATION IN CERTAIN CASES.

"1. Her Britannic Majesty and the President of the United States shall each appoint two or more permanent judicial officers for the purposes of this treaty; and on the appearance of any difference between the two powers, which, in the judgment of either of them, cannot be settled by negotiation, each of them shall designate one of the said officers as arbitrators, and the the two arbitrators shall hear and determine any matter referred to them in accordance with

this treaty. "2. Before entering on such arbitration the arbitrators shall select an umpire, by whom are question upon which they disagree, whether interlocutory or final, shall be decided. The decision of such umpire upon any interlocutory question shall be binding upon the arbitrators. The determination of the arbitrators or if they disagree, the decision of the umpire, shall

be the award upon the matters referred. "3. Complaints made by the Nationals of one power against the officers of the other; all pectniary claims or groups of claims, amounting to not more than £100,000, made on either power by the Nationals of the other, whether based on an alleged right by treaty or agreement, or otherwise; all claims for damages or indemnity under the said amount; all questions affecting diplomatic or Consular privileges; all alleged rights of fishery, access, pavigation, or commercial tions referred by spe agreement between the two parties shall be eferred to arbitration in accordance with this

treaty, and the award thereon shall be final. 4. Any difference in respect to a question of fact, or of international law, involving the territory, ternitorial rights, sovereignty, or juris diction of either power, or any pecuniary claims or group of claims of any kind involving a sum larger than £100,000, shall be referred to arbi-tration under this treaty. But if in any such case, within three months after the award has seen reported, either power protests that such award is erroneous in respect to some issue of fact, or some issue of international law, the award shall be reviewed by a court composed of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Great Britain and three of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; and if the said court shall determine, after hearing the case, by a majority of not less than five to one, that the said issue has been rightly determined, the award shall stand and be final, but in default of such determination it shall not be valid, if no protest is entered by either nower against the award within the time limited, it shall be final.

final.

5. Any difference which in the judgment of either power materially affects its honor or the integrity of its territory shall not be referred to arbitration under this treaty, except by special

agreement.

8. Any difference whatever by agreement be-

"6. Any difference whatever by agreement between the two powers may be referred for decision by arbitration, as herein provided, with the stipulation that unless accepted by both powers the decision shall not be valid.

"The time and place of their meeting and all arrangements for the hearing and all questions of procedure shall be decided by the arbitrators, or by the umpire if need be."

In the instructions Sir Julian is told that not all matters in disputs can be referred to arbitration; that neither Government is willing to accept arbitration upon issues involving national honor or integrity, but within this wide region, the United States desire to go further than Great Britain. A system of arbitration being a novel arrangement, the limits must be determined by experiment, and it would be wise to make a modest beginning rather than to hazard the success of the principle by venturing upon doubtful grounds. Where the issues concern the State, so that defeat is a serious blow to the credit or power of the litigant, Lord Salisbury says that nations cannot afford to leave controversies by which their national position may be affected or a number of their fellow subjects transferred to a foreign rule to the deciding you of one man, and that man a foreigner.

OLNEY PROPOSES AN AMENDMENT.

OLNEY PROPOSES AN AMENDMENT.

OLNEY PHOPOSES AN AMESDMENT.

Scoretary Olney, in reply, April 11, declares that Lord Salisbury's proposals are welcomed with the keenest appreciation of their value, and of the enlightened and progressive spirit which animates them. So far as they manifest a desire that the two great English speaking peoples of the world shall remain in perpetual beace, he fully reciprocates that desire on behalf of the Government and people of the United States. To himself personally nothing could bring greater satisfaction than to be instrumental in the accomplishment of an end so beneficent. But by the direction of the President he proposes the following substitute for Lord Salisbury's articles 4 and 5:

"IV. Arbitration under this treaty shall also be obligatory in respect of all questions now pending or hereafter arising involving territorial rights, boundaries, sovereignty, or jurisdiction, or any neconiary claim or group of claims aggregating a sum larger than £100,000 and in respect of all controversies not in this treaty specially described. Provided however, that either the Congress of the United States on the one hand or the Parliament of Great Britain on the other, at any time before the arbitral tribunal shall have convened for the consideration of any particular subject matter, may, by act or resolution declaring such particular subject matter fam, by set or resolution declaring such particular subject matter in any in the operation of this treaty; and provided, further, that if a controversy shall arise when either the Congress of the United States or the Parliament of Great Britain shall not be in session, and such controversy shall arise when either the Congress of the United States, acting through the Fresident, to be of such nature that the international honer or integrity may be involved, such difference excentroyers shall be deemed by her Britannic Majesty Government or by that of the United States, acting through the Fresident, to be of such nature that the international honer or integrity may be involved

with the work of this Convention. Fare 10 Cents, South Beach, States Island.